

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUE OF FOOD PROCESSORS

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2005

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the California League of Food Processors, CLFP, as they celebrate their 100th anniversary.

For those who are not familiar with the CLFP, it was founded in 1905 in San Francisco and was originally known as the Canners League of California. Its mission then was to represent the canners of California fruits and vegetables. Since then, its membership, and its mission, has expanded to include not only canners but also freezers, dryers, and dehydrators; its membership contains familiar names such as Bell-Carter, Campbell Soup, Del Monte, H.J. Heinz, Kraft, Rio Bravo, Sun-Maid, and Sunsweet.

These companies, along with the other members of the CLFP, play a crucial role in California's \$27 billion agriculture industry. In a typical year, CLFP members can, freeze, or dry 11 million tons of tomatoes, 500,000 tons of peaches, 120,000 tons of olives, and millions of tons of other fruits and vegetables such as garlic, prunes, and strawberries.

For the past 100 years, the CLFP has worked to ensure that the food grown and processed in California is of the highest quality. In the process, the CLFP and its Members have encouraged the growth of the California fruit and vegetable industry by being a leader in the development of technological innovations that have helped the industry achieve advances in fruit and vegetable varieties, harvesting automation, processing mechanization, food packaging, and distribution systems. Accordingly, I trust that my colleagues will join me in congratulating the CLFP on their 100th anniversary.

CONGRATULATING GARY SCHMIDT AND OTHER WINNERS OF THE 2005 NEWBERY AND PRINTZ BOOK AWARDS

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2005

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations and recognition to Prof. Gary Schmidt for having his book for young adults, "Lizzie Bright and the Buckminster Boy," recognized as a 2005 John Newbery Honor Book and as a 2005 Michael L. Printz Honor Book.

Professor Schmidt, a member of the English Department faculty at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in my district, took 3 years to write "Lizzie Bright and the Buckminster Boy," which he based on a tragic 1912 incident—the eradication of a small African-American community from a Maine island by townspeople from the nearby community of Phippsburg, Maine. The story follows the

friendship between two teenagers—Lizzie Bright Turner, an African-American resident of the island of Malaga, and Turner Buckminster, the son of Phippsburg's newly arrived minister.

In making the award, Newbery Award Committee chair Susan Faust said Professor Schmidt's book is "[s]teeped in imagery and laced with surprising humor," and that it "... explores powerlessness, possibility and the profound impact individuals can make." "We spent a year studying the universe of eligible books, and it is a thrill to name this as one of our honor books," Faust said.

Despite his success as an author, Professor Schmidt continues his work as an educator. In fact, he found out about his honors while leading a group of students on a 3-week study trip in Massachusetts and, after dealing with the requisite media interviews, celebrated with his students.

"It's a tremendous honor in a year when the books are strong and wonderful," Schmidt said. "The (book) is very close to my heart."

Mr. Speaker, this is a book that we can recommend to all young people, with a wonderful theme of young people learning to make important decisions. It is a story that illuminates that important transition from childhood to adulthood.

I hope all my colleagues will join me in congratulating Prof. Gary Schmidt and his fellow honorees: 2005 Newbery Medal winner Cynthia Kadohata for her book, "Kira-Kira," and fellow Newbery Honor Book recipients Gennifer Choldenko ("Al Capone Does My Shirts") and Russell Freedman ("The Voice that Challenged a Nation"), as well as 2005 Printz Award winner Meg Rosoff for her book, "how i live now" and fellow Printz Honor Book recipients Kenneth Oppel ("Airborn") and Allan Stratton ("Chanda's Secrets").

HONORING SHIRLEY CHISHOLM AND JAMES FORMAN

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2005

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the country's annual celebration of Black History Month, I find it appropriate to reflect on the lives of Shirley Chisholm and James Forman, who both passed away in the last month. Both of them were critical figures in the ongoing endeavor to ensure equal rights and opportunity for all Americans. On a personal level, their life stories are case studies in the power of courage to overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

In recollecting the life of Shirley Chisholm, the words fighter and pioneer come to mind. The child of Caribbean immigrants, she would challenge the Democratic machine in Brooklyn, and an all-male field of candidates, to become the first African American woman elected to Congress. Along the way, she used the slogan "unbought and unbossed" to affirm her determination to steer clear of party and gender nonns, and fight for what she believed.

During her seven terms in Congress, she would champion the rights and interests of women, minorities, children, and the poor. Ini-

tially relegated to the Agriculture Committee, which had almost no relevance to her urban New York district, she would fight to get relevant committee assignments for both her and her Black Congressional colleagues. On the Education and Labor Committee she would support improved employment and education programs, expansion of day care, income support, and other programs to improve America's inner cities.

In 1972 she would challenge the status quo again, when she launched a bid to become the Democratic nominee for President. Though the party initially marginalized her, she persevered to the end, constantly reiterating her message of government's accountability to all Americans.

Her underdog effort inspired both Blacks and Whites around the country, and earned her the respect of her early critics. Shirley would go on to outlast better-known and better-funded primary contenders. At the 1972 Democratic National Convention in Miami, she would receive 151 delegate votes—far more than anyone could have imagined.

Though a fighter, even her opponents were astounded by her innate compassion and empathy. During her presidential bid, Chisholm went to the hospital to visit George Wallace, a political rival and ardent racial segregationist, after he had been shot in a failed assassination attempt.

Wallace was shocked by the Chisholm's gesture—one that was politically risky at best. It is said that Chisholm told Wallace, "I know what they're going to say. But I wouldn't want what happened to you to happen to anyone". Her words moved him to tears. Two years later when she needed support on legislation to extend the minimum wage to domestic workers, George Wallace would gather the Southern support it required.

In addition to Shirley Chisholm, the recent passing of James Forman represents a great loss to our country. Forman joined the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in 1961, and was elected its executive secretary one week later. He would soon play a central role in developing SNCC from a loose coalition of student protest groups, to one of the most prominent and effective organizations of the Civil Rights Movement.

Utilizing the discipline and organizational skills he acquired as an Air Force and Korean War veteran, James Forman managed and directed the legions of brave SNCC volunteers, who in the 1960's, descended upon the southern United States to combat the racial injustice that had long festered there.

Today, thousands get academic degrees in public administration and management. I wonder how they might have benefited from talking to James. As a manager and organizer he may have been the best that the civil rights movement ever had. While the movement had many great orators and diplomats, James was a master of the nuts and bolts that make organizations run.

He was also known as something of a field general, willing to endure the same that he asked of his subordinates. James was often harassed, beaten and jailed during his many trips to register voters and organize protests in areas where violence and intimidation ruled.